

Lugar has promoted policies that spur economic growth, cut taxes, lead to job creation, eliminate wasteful government spending and reduce bureaucratic red tape for American businesses.

His Hoosier commonsense has been recognized many times including such awards as Guardian of Small Business, the Spirit of Enterprise, Watchdog of the Treasury, and 36 honorary doctorate degrees. He was the fourth person ever named Outstanding Legislator by the American Political Science Association.

Richard Lugar and his wife Charlene were married September 8, 1956, and have four sons and seven grandchildren.

ADDRESS BY DR. GRAHAM ALLISON AT NUCLEAR DANGERS SYMPOSIUM

HON. ENI F.H. FALCOMA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. Speaker, in reference to H. Res. 905, I submit an address by Dr. Graham Allison, Professor at Harvard University and Director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, presented on December 16, 2003 at a symposium entitled *Kazakhstan: Reducing Nuclear Dangers, Increasing Global Security*.

SYMPOSIUM REMARKS

(By Graham Allison)

It is a great honor for me to participate in this happy event and to celebrate the twelfth birthday of Kazakhstan, and, as the Minister said, the tenth anniversary of Kazakhstan's participation in the Nunn-Lugar CTR Program.

I want to congratulate Ambassador Saudabayev and his colleagues for putting together such a remarkable event, and President Nazarbayev for the actions that make it possible for us to celebrate this occasion.

I am going to make four points.

First, I want to agree strongly with Sam Nunn about the importance of the success of Kazakhstan. John Kennedy had a saying, which he would frequently observe, that "success has a thousand fathers, or mothers, and failure is an orphan."

If we are celebrating a success today, I would say this is a success of President Nazarbayev for a leadership that is truly remarkable and which one gets some sense for in his book, *Epicenter of Peace*.

But I would also celebrate Sam Nunn and Dick Lugar for their initiative without which the events that we are celebrating surely would not have occurred.

Without the Nunn-Lugar Program, an initiative undertaken by members of Congress, not by Administration, that put this issue front and center and provide the wherewithal to deal with it, the story of Kazakhstan, I believe, would have turned out differently.

So I want to congratulate the two of them and to say what a remarkable process I believe this was.

Historians have a hard time dealing with counterfactual. In fact for all of us when something has happened, it seems like, well, it almost had to happen.

But let us imagine what might have been.

Just imagine that a Kazakh leader, let's call him President Nazarbayev, sought to rest operational control of some 1,400 nuclear weapons, the fourth largest arsenal in the world, from former Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces' troops whose chain of command continued to run to Moscow. Would they have

succeeded? Would Moscow have taken these efforts to seize operational effort as a casus belli and attacked these missile facilities or indeed Kazakhstan itself? Had a contest for control of the nuclear arsenals ensued, would some of these weapons have been fired? If so, since most of the warheads were mounted on ICBMs that had been programmed to hit and were targeted against the United States, millions of Americans could have suffered instant nuclear death.

I had a great fortune to work in the first Clinton Administration on nuclear weapons issues. And I believe that without the courageous actions of President Nazarbayev, the Kazakh government and the cooperation of the U.S. and Russian government in that effort, and the US participation through the Nunn-Lugar Program, these events would not have occurred the way they did. That's my first point.

Second point. I also wanted to support Sam Nunn in talking about Kazakhstan being too modest, I think, too reserved, too reticent about taking its example of nuclear disarmament to others. I was actually encouraged when Ambassador Saudabayev read the letter from President Nazarbayev and I am afraid I'm not quoting him exactly, but I think he said, "Kazakhstan has earned the moral right to call on the world to follow its example." I think that's exactly correct. And I think if the Kazakh Government were a more active player with other governments, especially acting on the basis of the moral right that it has earned, the world would become a safer place.

Who could better deal with Iran than Kazakhstan?

President Nazarbayev knows Iranian leadership very well indeed. So who can explain to them the consequences of alternative path better than President Nazarbayev? So I thought that this has come to the point when Kazakhstan needs to be less modest and less reserved. It should be proud of what it accomplished becoming a nuclear-free nation.

Thirdly. If the denuclearization of Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Belarus whose nuclear arsenal was eliminated was the signal success of the 1990s, I believe, the signal failure was the failure to capitalize on those events to push through a more general solution.

In 1998 nuclear tests were conducted by India and Pakistan when they declared themselves nuclear weapons states. But could one of them turn to example provided by Kazakhstan, and Ukraine and Belarus, more, even more, becoming a platform or a foundation of a more global effort to prevent nuclear terrorism and to realize that the nuclear war could be lost? And I believe the answer is yes.

So, my fourth and final point, especially for Christmas season, is a piece of good news. Good news that, I think, Sam has already suggested, but I would like to put slightly more provocatively.

The unspoken and frequently unrecognized fundamental insight, I believe, is that nuclear terrorism is preventable. Nuclear terrorism is, in fact, preventable. In the absence of fissile material, either enriched uranium or plutonium, there could be no nuclear programs and, therefore, no nuclear terrorism.

So, all that we have to do, all is a lot, but all that we have to do, is to prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons or fissile materials for these weapons to develop.

Fortunately, manufacturing or producing new highly enriched uranium or plutonium is a successive lengthy process that requires large and visible and indeed vulnerable facilities.

Until now, all the fissile materials that currently exist were successfully protected.

The technology for doing so already exists: Americans lose no gold from Fort Knox, nor does Russia lose items from the Kremlin Armory.

So all that we have to do, and it's a lot, but all that we have to do is prevent production of new fissile material, lock down or eliminate all the fissile materials that currently exist.

I have a piece in the current issue of the Foreign Affairs that is coming out next week, in which I make this argument at some length and propose a new doctrine of what I would call the "Three No's":

1. No new nuclear weapons.

2. No new programs, no new facilities for producing either enriched uranium or plutonium.

3. No new nuclear states.

Kazakhstan, I think, is the best example of all three of these.

There's no question that Kazakhstan can be a source of nuclear 9/11, because Kazakhstan has no nuclear weapons, it has no production facilities of either enriched uranium or plutonium, and it has no fissile material.

I believe that is something that people with Nuclear Threat Initiative and Sam Nunn should be given credit for. And I congratulate our Kazakh partners for their extraordinary endeavor.

Director of Harvard's major Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (BCSIA), Professor Graham Allison has for three decades been a leading analyst of U.S. national security and defense policy with a special interest in terrorism. As Assistant Secretary of Defense in the first Clinton Administration, Dr. Allison received the Defense Department's highest civilian award, the Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service, for "reshaping relations with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan to reduce the former Soviet nuclear arsenal." This resulted in the safe return of more than 12,000 tactical nuclear weapons from the former Soviet republics and the complete elimination of more than 4,000 strategic nuclear warheads previously targeted at the U.S. and left in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus when the Soviet Union disappeared.

As Director of BCSIA, Dr. Allison has assembled a team of more than two dozen leading scholars and practitioners of national security to analyze terrorism in its multiple dimensions. Products include: *Avoiding Nuclear Anarchy* (1996), *America's Achilles Heel: Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Terrorism and Covert Attack* (1998), *Catastrophic Terrorism* (1998), and others.

A 1995 Washington Post op-ed by Dr. Allison warned that: "In the absence of a determined program of action, we have every reason to anticipate acts of nuclear terrorism before this decade is out." Dr. Allison was the organizer of the Commission on America's National Interests (1996 and 2000) that included leading Senators and national security specialists from across the country (former Senator Sam Nunn, Senators John McCain, Bob Graham, and Pat Roberts, Condoleezza Rice, Richard Armitage, Robert Ellsworth, and others). The Commission's work highlighted the threat of mega-terrorism as a major challenge to American national interest. Senator Roberts credited the work of the Commission as inspiration in his creating a Subcommittee on Emerging Threats of the Senate Armed Services Committee. At the initial session of that Subcommittee on March 11, 1999 he warned that there is "a real opportunity for a handful of zealots to wreak havoc on a scale that hitherto only armies could obtain. Targets will be selected for their symbolic value, like the World Trade Center in the heart of Manhattan, because terrorists need to escalate their

attacks, making each more spectacular and horrific than its predecessor.

Dr. Allison is also a leading analyst of Russia and its transformation to democracy and market economy as well as an authority on the threat of loose nukes and weapons of mass destruction. He has written numerous articles and op-eds in the foremost journals and newspapers and is a sought-after speaker and commentator. Dr. Allison's seminal book, *Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis*, first published in 1971, and significantly revised and re-issued in 1999, ranks among the bestsellers in political science with more than 350,000 copies in print.

Dr. Allison was born and raised in Charlotte, North Carolina. He was educated at Davidson College; Harvard College (B.A., *Magna Cum Laude*, in History); Oxford University (B.A. and M.A., First Class Honors in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics); and Harvard University (Ph.D. in Political Science).

TRIBUTE TO THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TUSCOLA COUNTY FAIR

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, July 23rd through July 29th will mark the 125th anniversary of the Tuscola County Fair. Since 1881, the fair has been an annual tradition of family and friends in the greater Tuscola County area. It is the oldest on-going event in Tuscola County. To celebrate the anniversary, the community is holding a barbeque on Sunday in Caro Michigan to kick off this year's celebration.

From the beginning the fair was a success. The Caro District Agricultural Society organized the first fair to allow the local farmers and merchants to display their produce, livestock, handicrafts, merchandise and machinery. One of the popular entertainments of the day was harness racing and in 1892 the clay track was completed so that sulky races could be run. Two years later the first grandstand, seating 1500 people, was finished. It was adjacent to the track and also had a wooden stage.

After purchasing the land from the Van Winkle family in 1895, the fair continued to grow. Buildings were constructed over the years including Heritage Hall, the swine and cattle barns, the 4-H horse barn, the merchants' display hall, and the fair offices. In 1920 Michigan Sugar Company provided the first electricity to the fair. After being destroyed by fire twice the grandstand was rebuilt both times. The state highway department built a park with picnic tables and a covered water fountain for fair patrons. Later the village expanded this park and added a swimming pool and tennis courts. During World War II the fair grounds operated as a prisoner of war camp. The German prisoners housed at fair grounds worked at the Michigan Sugar Company. After the war ended, it was the center of Tuscola County celebrations welcoming home their returning veterans. Utilized year round, the fairgrounds have been the site of several festivals, trade shows, educational programs, and athletic events.

The spirit of the Tuscola County Fair is embodied in the people that have attended year after year. They have brought their best livestock, canned goods, flowers, needlework, crafts, and produce to display. The fair is an opportunity to socialize, to be entertained, to be inspired and to be educated.

Agricultural fairs in the United States played a significant role in developing a sense of community and spurring innovation. Agriculture was the largest domestic industry in the 19th century and the agricultural fair was the primary means to showcase the ingenuity of American farmers producing an abundant harvest. Innovations first demonstrated at a fair are now part of everyday agricultural and livestock production worldwide. Agricultural fairs have historically promoted three core values: education, community celebration, and youth development. The Tuscola County Fair is no exception. The partnership between the fair, 4-H, the community of Caro, educational institutions and local business is the central component to the fair's longevity and vitality.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in commending the members of the Tuscola County Fair Association for their tireless work preserving and supporting a piece of America's living history. The fair continues to challenge farmers to increase our bounty and every American has benefited from their skill in rising to that challenge.

TRIBUTE TO THE JOHN W. STEVENSON MASONIC LODGE NO. 56

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am honoring the John W. Stevenson Masonic Lodge No. 56, Prince Hall Free and Accepted Masons, for their scholarship program and their support, encouragement, and education of today's youth. On July 23rd the Lodge will present scholarships to four high school students at their annual banquet in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

The theme of this year's banquet is "Investing in Our Youth to Guarantee Our Future." The 53 members of the Lodge work throughout the year to raise money for the College Scholarship Fund. Their goal is to help as many young people as possible achieve their dreams of a better life. The Lodge members have established the cornerstones of high morals, good character, and sound education for a solid foundation in life. They view the scholarship fund as a means to assist young people in building upon that foundation.

The members distribute the applications throughout Genesee County and students are awarded the scholarships based upon several factors including greatest financial need. This year the recipients are all graduating seniors but the program is also open to students working for advanced degrees.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commending the members of the John W. Stevenson Lodge No. 56 for their exemplary work on behalf of the young men and women of the greater Flint area. Since the Lodge was founded in 1968,

the men of the John W. Stevenson Lodge have dedicated themselves to ensuring all youth are able to fulfill their potential.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF IRENE L. JAMES, ESQ.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me as I rise to honor the memory and legacy of Irene L. James who passed away on Tuesday, July 4, 2006. Her death leaves a deep void in the Greater Newark community.

Irene was known for her caring spirit and her service to others. She was creative, passionate and intelligent. Her intellect led her to Rutgers University in Newark where she earned both her under-graduate and law degrees. Over the years, she would hold several roles that allowed her to utilize her talents to enrich the lives of others. A prolific writer, Irene was able to secure grants and/or technological enhancements for many programs and institutions. In fact, Irene is credited with procuring a three million dollar grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to create a "fighting back" sight in Newark. This program's mission was to help decrease the demand for alcohol, tobacco and other drugs for women and children. Irene served with distinction in administrative positions at Essex County College, CHOICES, Inc., Newark Welfare and Newark Fighting Back.

During her life, Irene touched many lives with her kindness, thoughtfulness and humor. She will be remembered for making a difference in the lives of those fortunate enough to benefit from her years of public service. Irene was a profound believer in social justice and was able to associate with many others who felt likewise.

As Irene's life was celebrated during her "Home going" service on Wednesday, July 12, 2006, many recalled the impact she made in the community, her competency and professionalism. They remembered that she came from a family of achievers, including my Chief of Staff, Maxine James, her father, Mack James, sister, Jeanette Parham and her brother, Michael James.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in letting Irene L. James' family, friends and associates know that her memory will always be honored and cherished.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALLYSON Y. SCHWARTZ

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, due to delays on Amtrak, I regretfully missed rollcall votes 375–377. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner: rollcall No. 375—"Yea", rollcall No. 376—"Yea", rollcall No. 377—"Yea".